# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Bread-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street-

ST. JAMES THEATRE. Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. - MacEvor's New Hinganicon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-formances atternoon and evening.-On Hand. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-IRELAND AS IT IS-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAN TOMING OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Pourteenth street-German PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-

MRS F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway -Conto Vocal-

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.—San Sharp TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.-Lapy

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1872.

#### CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

\*\*Page 1.—Advertisements.

\*\*2—Advertisements.

\*\*2—Advertisements.

\*\*2—The Swamp Angels: The Murder of Colonel Wishart by "Steve" Lowery—The Scarch for Dr. Livingstone—Trial of the Rev. Dr. Huston—Kydd's Treasure Found: Fishing for Silver and Gold in Staten Island Sound—Army Orders—Naval Intelligence—Art Matters—The Long Strike—The Arcadian Club.

\*\*2—The Sources of the Nie: Reports from the Herald Correspondent at Khartoum of Sir Samuel Baker; The Expedition at Gondokoro; Three Months Dragging a Steamer Through the Upper Nile Marshes; Terrible Suffering of the Expedition; End of the Slave Trade in Egypt—The Methodist General Conference—The Baptist Home Mission—Ordination at Father Hecker's—The Shakspeare Monument; Unveiling of Mr. Ward's Statue at Central Park Yesterday—Naval Intelligence—The House of Refuge Revoit—Frighthi Suicide in Newark, N. J.—The Supposed Assailant of Officer Tully—Sad Accident.

\*\*5—The Impeached Judges: Princle and McCunn Before the Senatorial "High Court;" The Question of Jurisdiction; The Causes Adjourned to the 18th of June—Greeleyana—Proceedings in the Courts—Stokes: Special Plea Submitted by Stokes' Counset, the Nature of which He Declines to State to the Court; The Case to Be Resumed this Merning—"Reddy the Blacksmith"—The Markets—Department of Parks—The City Advertising—Payments by the Comptroler—The Fatal Snooting of Kiernan—Re-election of a Plot Commissioner—New Jersey Republican Convention—The Connecticut Senatorship—North Caroliva Democracy—American Mining Engineer—A Disgraceful Scene.

\*\*Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—The Trenty: The Supplemental Disgrace in the Trenty: The Supplemental Disgrace in the Trenty: The Supplemental Disgrace in the Trenty: The Supplemental Disgrace in the

cements.

7-Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—The Treaty: The Supplemental Disgrace in the Senate—Cable Telegrams from England, France, Spain, Italy, Australesia, Mexico and Caba—News from Washington—The Weather Report—Business Notices.

8-Onba: The Release of the Students and the Wrath of the Volunteers—American Jockey Club: Horses in Training at Jerome Park—Fleetwood Park—Quickstep Park Troiting Association—Horse Notes—The National Game—The International Boat Race—The National sociation—Horse Notes—The National Game— The International Boat Race—The National Amateur Regatta—The Jersey City Frauds—A Wife's Revenge—Brooklyn Affairs—Americans Abrond—Sale of Rare Books—The Rockaway Shooting Case—The Alsacians and Lorraines—

Abrond—Sale of Rare Books—The Rockaway Shooting Case—The Alsacians and Lorraines—A Probably Fatal Assault.
Financial and Commercial: Gold 114%; Further Upward Movement in the Premium, with Continued Heavy Specie Shipments; Decline in Erle and Pacific Mail: Stocks Generally buil, but Active and Excited Movements in the Favorites; Sale of \$2,000,000 Government Gold—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

ments. 10-Mormonism in Washington: Brigham's Henchnen "Working" the Legislature—North
Carolina Politics—The East Side Nuisances—
Raid on a Colored Dive—Probable Murder—
Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE GRANVILLE-FISH SURRENDER.-The Senate debated the Granville supplemental rule to the Treaty of Washington for five hours yesterday in executive session, and rose without coming to a final vote. Our advices create the impression that the English demands will be complied with, although there is to be some pretence, for political effect, at alteration of the phraseology. The surrender is nevertheless to be complete. Yet the timidity, hesitation and cowardice of the Senators are of themselves sufficient to prove how sensible they are of the degrading part they are enacting.

Is THE CARLIST INSUBRECTION ENDED IN Sparn?—We are told one day that the Carlist movement in Spain has been effectually stamped out by the King's troops, and again, perhaps the next evening, that there has been a sharp action between the forces contending in arms. To-day we hear of a battle in Gerona. in which the royalist forces completely defeated the insurgents. It is to be hoped that the fighting may really end at an early moment and this Spanish civil war be terminated positively.

PENAL EXILE OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS .- M. Henri Rochefort, with other convicted Communists, will leave France to-day in penal deportation to the reformatory settlement of New Caledonia. The prisoners will perhaps make profession of their exalted patriotism, even at the latest moment, using the words of some of the first involuntary exiles from England to Botany Bay, who alleged that they were the most disinterested and truest citizens of Britain for the reason that they left their country for their country's good.

ANNEXATION IN THE PACIFIC.-It appears from our Washington despatches that the President has made some sort of treaty or bargain with the chief of Tutuila, one of the Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific and in about fourteen degrees south latitude, for a priety of insuring to the colored race the full port, naval station and naval depot. This is on the route from our Pacific coast to Australia and New Zealand. There are thousands of beautiful and productive islands, both south and north of the Equator, in the Pacific, like to the people of the Southern States, will in this of the Navigator's group, and when our due time be satisfactorily settled. The true people have once got a good footing among safety of the colored men of the South lies in them we shall find that Sea Island cotton, sugar, coffee and other semi-tropical and tropical products will be cultivated there extensively. This acquisition, small though it and as soon as the Southern States be, may lead to important results.

The Effect of the Political Convulsions on Congress-Good and Bad

It is curious to observe the effect the political movements of the day are having upon the republican Senators and Congressmen who have been doing their best for the last twelve months to weaken, if not to destroy, a strong and honorable administration. The nomination of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati, and the undeniable influence and respectability of the liberal convention, seem to have suddenly opened the eyes of these politicians to the necessity of carrying out by legislation the well known views and repeated recommendations of the President, and hence we find them in a single night rushing through the Senate such measures as the Amnesty and Civil Rights bills, which, during months of the session they have stupidly embarrassed and obstructed. In his inaugural address, nearly four years ago, and in his subsequent messages to Congress, General Grant urged, in strong language, the removal of all disabilities imposed upon those who took part in the rebellion. In these official recommendations he only adhered to the generous and wise instincts that prompted him while at the head of the army of the United States to grant honorable terms to the Confederate soldiers who lay at his mercy at Appomattox; that induced him to protest emphatically against an attempt to indict General Lee for treason in contravention of the conditions of surrender, and that led him, in his report on the 'condition of the South, shortly after the restoration of peace, to condemn a policy of oppression and revenge. If the narrow-minded politicians in Congress, who profess friendship for General Grant's administration, had faithfully carried out his views instead of following their own intricate plots and intrigues, they would have done, months ago, the work they accomplished in last Tuesday's night session of the Senate, and they would have made it more

complete and satisfactory than it now is. The Amnesty bill, which was passed in the shape in which it came from the House, was promptly signed by the President and is now a law. It continues the existing disabilities in the cases of Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States who took part in the rebellion. These will number only a few hundreds, including Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge. The excluded are set down in the party organs as about two hundred, which is, however, too low an estimate, and it is claimed that the exceptions will meet with general approval. On the contrary, we regard the restriction in the law as inexpedient and unpopular. The great value of amnesty was not that it would remove political disabilities from a certain number of ex-rebels, more or less, and enable them to hold office, but that it would bury the dead past and blot out forever the last bitter remembrance of our civil strife. In order to thoroughly accomplish that good work amnesty should have been complete and universal; there should have been no exceptions whatsoever, so that the very name of political disability might be obliterated from the constitution and laws of the country, and die out from the memory of men with the events that gave birth to it. The people now desire to forget the rebellion and all connected with it, and hence we regard the exceptions made by the present law as objectionable on principle as well as absurd in their practical operation. General Grant has himself condemned the policy of excluding certain participants in the rebellion from full pardon and restoration because they happened to have en previously of sur character to be elected to prominent positions, and he would no doubt have preferred that the law he has just signed should have been unrestricted in its operation. Nevertheless, the action of Congress in passing the law in its present shape is a step in the right direction. for which we may probably thank the political convulsions which are evidently reminding our representatives of the duty they owe to the people. The practical benefit of the law was made pleasingly apparent, immediately the intelligence of its signature by the President was received in the House, by the prompt swearing in of one of the members elect from North Carolina, who had previously been unable to take his seat on account of disabilities, and by the gratifying announcement that every State and district is now fully represented in the national House of Representatives, for the first time since the commencement of the rebellion.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Senate was another concession to the exigencies of the times; but it was attended by a piece of sharp practice scarcely fair to the champion and father of the measure. Senator Sumner, who has been laboring nearly all the session to secure this protection for the colored race. During his absence from the chamber Senator Carpenter mutilated his associate's pet measure, which had previously met with constant obstruction and opposition, and rushed it to a vote in its altered form, when it passed by a majority of thirteen. In its present shape it imposes a penalty for the exclusion of any person on account of color or previous conditions of servitude from any public inn, licensed place of amusement or public conveyance, but does not apply, as Sumner's bill did, to churches, schools, cemeteries or juries, and hence is not satisfactory to that Senator and his friends. When reached in the House, through which ordeal it has yet to pass, it will probably encounter some opposition on this account, and an effort will be made to restore it to its original condition. If passed at all, like the Amnesty bill, there is no reason why it should not have been made as comprehensive as its projector desires. The expediency of the law is a question on which a great difference of opinion exists, but, if wise and just, its mutilation by the Senate is to be condemned. Every fair-minded person must concede the proprivileges of the equality to which they are now entitled under the constitution and the laws of the country; at the same time it is the belief of many that these matters, if left the fact that they enjoy political rights and are now a power in the land. Their votes will wanted by aspirants to office,

are left entirely free under the operation

of a general amnesty law the colored citizens will find as many and as warm friends in the South as naturalized citizens now meet with in the North. Political parties in any Southern State will then as soon think of excluding negro, on account of his color, from any of the privileges enjoyed by a white man as political parties in New York now think of excluding an Irishman or a German from the Common Council on account of his nativity. Indeed, the chances are that political honors will before long be forced upon the colored citizens of Florida and South Carolina as liberally as they have for years been forced upon the Irish-born citizens of New York.

There are many persons, however, who have no belief that the former slaves will ever be voluntarily accorded equal civil rights in their old States without the aid of a strong law at their backs. To such men a Civil Rights bill appears a necessity and an act of humanity and justice. But if it be so, it should be made sweeping and comprehensive, and not cramped and limited as is the bill passed by the Senate. It seems, indeed, from the sharp trick practised upon Mr. Sumner, as if the Senators were influenced by political considerations in their action on the Civil Rights bill rather than by any regard for the measure.

It is to be regretted that while thus pushing through the Amnesty bill in such hot haste, after the temporizing and delay to which it has been subjected all the session, the Senate marred its work by simultaneously passing the bill authorizing the continued extension of military law over the Southern States during the recess of Congress. There is no danger that the power thus placed in the hands of General Grant will be improperly used, and the fears expressed by the opponents of the administration, that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the use of bayonets at the polls will render the Presidential election a mockery in the Southern States, is mere political rhetoric, used for effect in the campaign. Nevertheless, the principle, the precedent and the effect of such a law are offensive and dangerous. The cry of military usurpation raised against the administration, groundless as it is, has, beyond doubt, had its effect, and the true policy of the friends of General Grant is to remove all pretence for such unfounded charges. It does not reflect credit upon a party to hold out amnesty to the Southern States with one hand and military law with the other, and it creates the impression that the former boon was granted only for political effect. It does not help the credit the nation abroad or increase its self-respect and fraternal feeling at home, to publish to the world the belief of the Congress of the United States that the States recently in rebellion still require to be held in the strong grasp of military law, and cannot be entrusted with the great safeguard of a people's liberties, the writ of habeas corpus. It is the honest belief of the country that the South, if left alone, will be as law-abiding and as loval as the North, and it is notorious that the turmoil and trouble yet existing in some portions of the Southern States are the work of carpetbaggers and scalawags from the North, and not of the Southern citizens themselves. General Grant is fully aware of this, and not fear to publish the fact at a did time when it was more dangerous than it is now to speak the truth about such matters. He would be the last himself to counsel or desire the law just passed by the Senate. The House has yet to act upon the bill, and it is possible that it may not be reached, or may be defeated. It will be well for the administration if it should fail to become a law. General Grant is strong enough without the aid of such measures, and he would not avail himself of them under any circumstances. But the odium of their enactment falls unjustly upon his administration. Universal amnesty has been advocated by the President from the time of his election up to the present moment, and its success in Congress is his triumph. Let it not be marred and disfigured by the passage of a law so offensive and unnecessary as the Habeas Corpus Suspension bill. "Let us have peace."

#### New York Rapid Transit-The Bills Signed by the Governor.

Now that Governor Hoffman has signed two bills passed by the Legislature which promise rapid transit to New York, we wish to see the corporations on which the proper powers have been conferred get speedily to work. The west side three-tier plan seems a very ambitious and hazardous experiment, but if its projectors mean business let them set about their undertaking at once. This complex system, which provides for a freight tunnel under ground as the lowest tier, a horse car line on the level of the streets as the second tier, and a four-track steam engine road, on iron arches. above the street level, as the third tier, proposes to run through the blocks and to gain a triple transit to the upper end of the island. It is not exactly what we would prefer in this direction- namely, two simple viaduet roads. one on the east and the other on the west side of the city; but as, something passed into a law we accept it, as the city would have been obliged to accept the charter of the Seventy if the Governor had not wrung its complicated neck. We now look to the corporators for a speedy commencement and vigorous execution of their pretentious plan. New York will not be slow to award praise to and lavish profits on the first line which will take the city toilers as far north as Harlem in fifteen minutes.

The Vanderbilt Tunnel Road bill, also signed by the Governor, has had weighty advantages given it by the Legislature; advantages for which we fail to see completely the compensating public benefit, and in which the travelling public, in whose interest it is supposed to have been drawn, will be placed to a great extent at the mercy of railway rapacity. But, although it is intended much more as a freight feeder for the Hudson River and New York Central Railroads, and although Commodore Vanderbilt will be at liberty to charge passengers going farther north than Fifty-ninth street as much over ten cents as he pleases, we want to see the road as speedily as possible in working order, from its future depot at City Hall Park up to the Harlem River. It is to be feared that it will not be. by any means, a people's line, whereby the pent-up thousands who fester amid squalor and disease down town may be carried at rates within reach of the workingman to healthy homes in the upper part of the island. Yet, let it road on the east side and the three-tier road on the west, running fast trains day and night, at low fares, it remains to be seen whether the Vanderbilt road will not be forced, for mere profit sake, to adopt a similar scale. We may here say that we have no strong faith in any other force than that of lively competition bringing about a reduction of fares. We must not forget, however, in the midst of our fare-y speculations, that not a single sod has been turned in City Hall Park and not a single brick displaced by the sky-parlor three-tier corporation. Our efforts for the present, then, must be turned to urging on those who now have the requisite authority to lose no time in giving us rapid transit in some form or another. We shall be glad to note from time to time what is being done in the matter.

#### The Herald African Expedition Join Sir Samuel Baker.

On another page of this morning's issue we

publish a letter from the HERALD correspond-

ent sent out to join the Egyptian expedition of

Sir Samuel Baker, in the interior of Africa. Some time ago, it will be remembered by our readers, it was reported that a mutiny had broken out in the exploring army, and that the indomitable commander was assassinated. Subsequent reports corrected this impression. and we have now the letter of our correspondent to prove that Sir Samuel and his heroic lady are alive and safely established at Gondokoro. By the date of the letter published, the HERALD correspondent, after crossing the Nubian Desert and touching at Berber, had arrived at Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile. From this point he intends to push on for the expedition of Sir Samuel, which he calculated to join in about three months from the date of writing. Second only in importance to the researches of Dr. Livingstone, who by this time, in all probability is on his way to the coast with Stanley, who commands the HERALD's expedition sent out in quest of the great traveller, is the undertaking of Sir Samuel Baker. With a well-equipped army under his command and the munificent aid of the Viceroy of Egypt to sustain him, it is to be hoped that the enterprise will prove in every way a success commensurate with its outlay. We may form some idea of the terrible nature of the task undertaken from the sufferings of those who have essayed it. The rigors of climate, the obstructions of nature and the ferocity of the uncivilized savages all conspire against the pioneers of civilization and help to keep fast bound the secrets of the unknown interior of the African Continent. The labors of the indefatigable and bold explorers who have gone before, as well as those now engaged in the task of learning what may be learned and seeing what may be seen of the primitive lands and the uncivilized people who inhabit them, had not, up to this, been thoroughly appreciated by the great public of civilized nations until the press, through its correspondents, came to their aid. The works of Livingstone, Murchison, Baker, Speke, Grant, Burton and other brave travellers who have trodden the unbeaten tracks of these regions have helped to enlighten us and teach us what we know regarding them; but for the one who had read these works there are a hundred now who anxiously watch and learn from the correspondents of the great journals of the day information which was previously a scaled book for them. With the idea of carrying out its great mission the HERALD despatched two of its correspondents to Africa-one to learn of the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone and the other to join Sir Samuel Baker's expedition in the interior of Africa. After a year of anxiety the glad news that Livingstone had been found reached us from Zanzibar, and probably by this time the Herald's other correspondent has joined the expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, at Gondokoro. From what we have already ascertained the Baker expedition has experienced the greatest hardships, and death and disease have made sad inroads in the ranks of those composing the exploring party. Poisonous miasmata and the fierce heat of a tropical sun have dealt death with a lavish hand on all sides. With decimated ranks and reduced stores the expedition arrived at Gondokoro, there to find the Bari nation of savages ready to give the expedition fresh trouble, A month's campaign was the result, and the savages met with chastisement for their temerity. Whether Baker has pushed on further or is still halting at Gondokoro there is no information. From the Herald correspondent in Cairo we perceive that his expedition has not given entire satisfaction to the Vicerov's government, and rumors were current that it was about being recalled. It is certain, however, that Baker relied on being able to enlist the Bari natives to assist him in transporting his steamers to the Nyanzas: but his recent difficulty with these savages has delayed if it has not prevented such an accomplishment. He has applied for more men, but the Viceroy feels loath to despatch a fresh contingent. The next letter from our correspondent will probably be dated from Baker's headquarters at Gondokoro, when we shall learn for certain of the intentions of the expedition, and additional particulars of the hardships it has already suffered.

THE REMAINS OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.-President Thiers has accorded permission to the members of the House of Bourbon that the remains of the late King Louis Philippe shall be removed from their present resting place in England and conveyed for final interment in the soil of France. This action does credit to the head and heart of the French President. Prince de Joinville, son of the deceased monarch, commanded the expedition which conveyed the ashes of the Great Napoleon from St. Helena to the shore of France, and it is but meet and proper and respectful that the present administration of the government of the revolution should permit the nation to do honor to the memory of its first citizen king. M. Thiers may live to define the exact line of conservative republican liberty for France, and to trace, for the benefit of the European peoples, the boundary between free democratic rights and Communist rapine over the coffin lid of the son of Philippe d'Egalité.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE EASTERN Mails?-There is carelessness somewhere on the Post Office route between this city and Boston. The mail from Boston due at six o'clock P. M. sometimes brings the Boston bag without the Providence, and sometimes the Providence bag without the Boston. Let us have some regularity in this respect, General Jones. If the thing is to be regularly be constructed, and when we have a viaduct irregular it had better be known.

The Board of Health and the Street | The Tobacco Question Among the Car Question.

ances some sharp people shook their heads suggestively. They had become so used to be let severely alone by the Health Commissioners that they had almost forgotten such a Board existed. It was, however, shrewdly surmised that there was something behind that did not meet the public eye. For though politicians of all shades are known to be trimmers on occasion there seemed to be no good reason to suspect them of knowing anything about upholstery. Unkind people have been offering all kinds of unsatisfactory explanations for the decree of the Board. Enthusiastic reformers pointed to it as another proof of our rapid return to republican simplicity since the ever-to-be-remembered overthrow of Tammany. Less credulous people touched their noses significantly and murmured something about jobs, inquiring feelingly if there was any green in the Commissioners' eyes. Rumor with her thousand evil tongues whispered that there was in existence a certain cute Yankee, not interested in upholstery, but who has some notion about a new style of car seat. It is admitted on all hands, however, that the Health Board never heard of this invention. It is merely one of those coincidences that "no fellah can understand." The time selected for the issuing of the orders relative to the car cushions displays a creditable considerateness for the opinions and purses of the railroad companies. Simple people might imagine that some loss would have been incurred by these corporations, but care has been taken to guard against anything of the kind. For the most part the upholstery of the street cars is in such a state that of necessity it would have to be removed or replaced, and, as the former is much the cheaper, it will be to the advantage of the corporations to adopt it. It is therefore evident that the change is not altogether in the interest of the people. To say the least, it is very lucky for the Yankee inventor that the change takes place at this moment. He will have much better chance of improving his fortune, and, we hope, our comfort, than otherwise would have been his lot. The fact that he has no friends among the Commissioners will also be a strong recommendation for him with the car companies. This reflection will, doubtless, tend to mitigate our feelings while we suffer the pangs of the bare-board experiment, and look forward with longing for some benefactor of mankind to come forth and save us from the inhumanity of Health Commissioners and railroad corporations. We hope that no bashfulness will prevent the Yankee gentleman to whom we have alluded coming forward boldly with his invention. Let there be no delay. We want to be saved from sinking into barbarism. We might have looked for conservatism from a Board of Health, but the tendencies of the present body are so subversive of what we have been accustomed to regard as evidences of civilization and progress that there is no knowing where their rage for republican simplicity may end; for the argument brought against cushions will apply with equal force against coats or other superfluous habiliments. Hence we look forward with some apprehension lest we may some of these mornings find ourselves compelled to adopt the fig leaf or other severely primitive mode of dress in obedience to an ukase of our Health Commissioners. The National Centennial Celebration-

# Information Wanted.

In four years more the American republic will be joyfully celebrated in all parts of the world wherever one of her citizens can be found. The central point of attraction, however, of all the different celebrations, will be Philadelphia, since it was in that city that the first grand Declaration of Independence was read and signed. In order that the Quaker City shall be fully prepared to deck herself in gala attire for the great event a commission has already been formed to attend to the matter. The members of this Commission want money in order to commence operations, and, of course. Congress is the most natural source to look to for the necessary funds. They want the organization of a stock company with a capital of ten million dollars. Ten million dollars for a single celebration! Why, it is enough to take one's breath away, even considering the fact that it comes but once in a century. What will they with it? Get up an oldfashioned Moyamensing riot, give "the boys" free scope for a few hours and then pay for the damages out of this fund? Give all the juveniles leave to indulge in any and all pyrotechnical experiments they may conceive on that day, and apply the ten millions to compensate for the probable results? The examples of Portland and Chicago should convince our worthy neighbors that such a display of fireworks as the rising generation would likely get up, if left to themselves, would bankrupt a dozen such stock companies as the one in contemplation. We trust that there will be no "job" in the celebration of such a glorious centennial. It is bad enough to be constantly saddled with "rings" of all sizes and all shapes, national and local, but it will be the last straw on the camel's back if the grandest festival in the history of the great republic be also placed under the control of one of those unpleasant circular arrangements. Congress should exercise due care in organizing such a stock company as the one in contemplation. Ten million dollars represent a rather steep sum to be expended even for such a national purpose, and it is to be hoped that the term "job" will not be heard in connection with it.

OUR DESPATCHES FROM THE ANTIPODES .-The Australasian news, telegraphed from San Francisco, which we publish to-day, presents the antipodal colonies in progress of a very pleasing, substantial and hopeful development. New mines of gold, copper and platina had been discovered. The telegraph's network was being extended and interlaced at points still more convenient for general communication. Railroad works were in progress. The wool crop of last season shows a heavy deficit. The cotton and sugar crops of the present year promise a fair yield. The people were orderly and quiet, even in Fiji, so that it may be accepted as a public fact that our friends-Anglo-Saxon and Maori—are getting along nicely away out there, from Sydney and Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria,

When the public were startled a few weeks Tobacco is an Indian weed, It was the devil sowed the seed. ago by the publication of a code of regulations Such is the device which a large party intended to effect a revolution in the trimming among our friends of the Methodist persus and general getting up of the street conveysion have inscribed on their banner. With that wide-awakeness to guard against the wiles of the Evil One which marks the true Christian, those fighters of the good fight are resolved not to be caught napping at their post. Recognizing that the ways of wickedness are many, they look with suspicion and even with aversion on the treacherous narcotic weed by whose aid the Old Boy would seek to wrap their senses in oblivion. To their minds the fires of the pipe bowl are like unto the fires on the altars of Baal, and they fly from the unholy influence of the smoke incense. Unfortunately opinion is divided on the subject, for weak brothers have listened to the insidious promptings of the senses and are fast bound by potent tobacco spells. No reason can convince these wanderers from the straight and cloudless path of unsmoked Methodism of the error of their ways, and they march on to destruction stubbornly in a cloud of their own making which prevents them from perceiving the abyss that lies in their path and is visible to their clearer sighted brothers. The anti-smokists were not inclined to be as consistent as men ought to be in the cause of virtue; for we must regard the attempt to pass a resolution recommending "young" ministers to abstain from the use of the dangerous and enticing weed as a compromise with the enemy unworthy of such high moralists. Why abandon the aged smokers to their fate? The thought was uncharitable and unchristian. Then the younger

members might well feel aggrieved that the

elders hoary should be allowed to enjoy certain

questionable privileges from which their more

youthful brethren were excluded.

Methodists.

This proposition very nearly produced a revolt, and though the managers of the Conference are pretty well used to stormy scenes they found it necessary to abandon their compromise and to make their recommendation to abstain apply to all classes of the ministry. Not without considerable opposition did those who see damnation in cigars carry their point. While these denounced its baneful influence the smoking brethren proclaim with no uncertain voice its virtues. Father Richardson stood forward boldly as the champion of the weed; for sixty years he had found it a sovereign remedy for almost every kind of disease. He said Shakspeare knew nothing about it, or he would never have recommended spermaceti. Not alone would he strongly advise the rising generation to smoke, but to smoke largely, and even to chew. This was carrying the war into Africa with a vengeance; but the band of Christian men who wish to see Methodism without stain or smoke rallied and overthrew their octogenarian foe. But victory was not yet, for Osborn took hold by the teeth and carried on the tobacco war. Not alone had he found it good for the general health, but invaluable as a preserver of his ivories. Three times had he abandoned the weed, and each time had he been punished by the loss of a tooth. Having now arrived at that stage when he could no longer afford to make experiments of this nature he was resolved not to abandon his pipe under any consideration. But the dental appeal of the good Doctor was without avail, and the holy men voted pipes an abomination without any saving clause. This new dogma of Methodism will be hailed with delight by the ladies whose parlors are desecrated by the all-invading eigar, but we fear it will prove a hard matter to make the more muscular part of the Christian community accept the new article of faith, and as the Conference can put forth no claim to infalli bility there is reason to believe that the tobacco resolution will end in smoke

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN IS again puzzling Amadeus. His Majesty is engaged in looking around for a Premier. The exciting cause of his present difficulty appears to exist in the fact that it was charged against the advisers of the Crown that a large sum of the public money which had been appropriated to the use of the secret service of the State had been diverted to party purposes and squandered during the recent elections. This is an old story, and will not, it may be, convey the idea of any great crime to the minds of the surrounding ministers. Secret service is no great service after all. It is frequently rendered to mean service at the ballot box and polls. The King will, no doubt, tide over the trouble.

Gilmore's Musical Eruption in Boston. Vesuvius has already spoken in very decided terms and deafened the ears and blinded the eyes of the Neapolitans and their visitors by its frequent explosions and lava glare, and unhappily the loss of human life has been a sad feature of the last eruption. The International Peace Jubilee promises to be an eruption of a different kind next month at Boston. Then contending forces will be drawn together from all parts of the world, and the loud-tongued flute will mingle its tones with the dulcet trombone, the violin squeak with the soft whisper of the prize fog horn, the melanchely bagpipes with the gentle drum, whose circumference is said to exceed that of the shield of Achilles, or, perhaps, the orb of fair Luna herself, and the whistle of the locomotive with the heartrending harmonies of the hand organ. Sturdy blacksmiths will make the anvils ring amid the roar of artillery and torpedo explosions that mark the commencement of each musical measure. and an enthusiastic denizen of the Neck hints towards the probability of arrangements being made with California to supply a first class earthquake, with special subterranean thunder effect thrown in, for the performance of the "Star-Spangled Banner." And amid this whirlwind of sound, this eruption of noises, this blatant invocation of sounds, what Bostonian, even of the most adamantine ears, care think of peace or international amity? Why. the Franco-German war was but a murmur of soft cadences in comparison to the tempest of. noise to be hurled on the devoted head of the Hub. Still, the modern Athenians seem to like it, and, judging from the results of the last jubilee, they also thrive on it.

The proceedings so far augur well for the complete carrying out of the colossal programme. Mme. Peschka Leutner, of Leipsic, celebrated German prima donna; the Grenadier's Guard Band, from London, under the direction of Dan Gal